TERMS OF THE DAILY:

The Intelligencer.

The Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Ken-tucky Railroad.

Hon. C. D. HUBBARD, President of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad, returned home from the East on Wednesday evening, where he has been in the interests of the company. We had a long the road. The prospects are not as flatwish, and yet they are not wholly discouraging. There are two or three ways in which the road can be completed. First, there are parties in New York who will finish the road and put the cars in motion, if the company will issue to them first mortgage bonds, at a price to be agreed upon, and donate the capital stock of the road, along with the bonds, and if the pany will agree to lease the road, when built and equipped, at a rental that will psy interest on the bonds and perhaps a small amount beside as a redemption

fund. This plan is simply equivalent to giving the stock of the road to any parties who will agree to complete it. No doubt the people of Ohio and Brooke counties would be very glad to do this. The only diffiulty about effecting such an arrangement is to get the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis road to guarantee a sufficient rental to pay interest and create a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds. Failing in this, it is not absolutely impossible that New York the difficulties and danger of the road parties may agree to finish the road without this guaranty, and upon the strength alone of the free gift of the road as it now stands.

The second plan for finishing the road is for the Company itself to issue bonds, giving so many shares of stock to each buyer, and market them here at home among the people of the two counties, at say seventy-five cents on the dollar, provided that prior to doing so the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Company will enter into such a running arrangement with the road for all time to come as will at least give a reasonable assurance to the bondholders of a return on their investments. It is thought that the road might be started in this way i Eastern parties decline to take hold of it Two years ago, or when the road was first started, there would have been no difficulty whatever in selling the bonds in New York accompanied by such a bonus in money as is represented now in work done upon the line. A year hence there may be no difficulty in doing so; but meanwhile it is important to get the road completed and save expense for repairs. Iron can now be bought very low, at compared with the price two years ago. Railroad ties, and perhaps also other supplies, can likewise be bought at a decided decline as compared with former prices. on the question of profitable return to the bondholders. If the road can be put in working order for materially less than it could have been finished two years ago. it has just that much better chance for

profits. The foregoing alternatives will be subcompany to morrow. It is by no means certain that anything will result from them at this time, when financial matters are so much unsettled. Still, in view of the possibility of one of them coming before the people for practical consideration, sooner or later, it is well for us all to be familiar with the situation and prospects of the road.

THE first response to the veto comes from Wall street, the financial sensorium of the country, where there was a marked decline yesterday in all classes of securities, government bonds not excepted. Gold dropped down to 112%. It is likely that the furor will expend itself in a day or two, and then with a clearing up of the financial atmosphere will come more confidence than has been felt for months past. People know now what the volume | cil upon this important subject, as indiof currency is to be for an indefinite time to come, and on such a foundation they can afford to go to work and project buslness enterprises. A country that despite wars and fires and floods, has increased its wealth fourteen billions of dollars since 1861, and that has seven hundred millions of money afloat to do business on, has an immense amount, of vitality, and will rise up speedily to run the race that is set before it;

The Contemplated Street Paving-Our Injets and Outlets.

By our Old Employe.] The First Branch of Council still hangs fire on the street paving business. Three times has the Second Branch declared its readiness to cross the Rubicon, and as many times has the Council of Sixteen in the Upper Chamber withheld its assent. We are not prepared to say that this hesitancy of the City Senate is not born of if it be but one street at a time. wisdom. We are confident that the members of that body feel the necessity for the permanent improvements of our streets. They must feel the importance of easy connection with the districts from whence we draw our market supplies of of solution. every description. Why then so long

As an optside but not disinterested ob- solid high way communicating with the server, listening to the discussions of the country. question in the First Branch, and com-

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

Mr. Brown having had Mr. Stark-weather's letter read from the Clerk's desk, went on to say that its author was blessed with thrifty patriotism and always kept his eye on the main chance. He de-nied in his speech on the civil rights bill, to which Mr. Starkweather's speech was partly in reply, that he had said anything

nonored for their heroism, just as he hon

much contained in Mr. Starkweather's

speech had not been uttered on the floor

so that that gentleman showed a dispos

tion to indulge in libel and slander by stealth. He (Brown) wanted the people

of his district and State to understan

that the man who had misrepresented

Mr. Starkweather replied to Brown.

Browns letter, but he had referred to it

and stated that he would have it printed

If the gentleman complained of his (Stark-weather's) having published that letter, he should a thousandfold more complain

of himself for having written it. That was a stain which he (Brown) could never

the speech of the gentleman from Ken-

toward paying the expenses of the elec-

tion in Connecticut, or his own (Stark-

weather's) election if he were to be a can-

nominated him, and the nomination being

It had not the remotest connection with the Board of Public Works or with the

District government.
Mr. Brown made a rejoinder to Mr.

Starkweather, and was indulging in an eulogium on General Breckinridge when

he was interrupted by points of order,

which amid great noise, confusion and up-

Mr. Starkweather then offered a formal

amendment so as to let Mr. Brown go on

declined any such courtesy and would let

This closed the personal altercaton and

THE MAIL BUBSIDIES.

of the Treasury, the rest being derived from postal revenue, for steamship service to China and Japan. It appropriates

\$500,000; to Brazil \$150,000; and to the

be for the consideration of the legislative

WASHINGTON.

SISSIPPI VALLEY.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

Secretary Richardson was to-day in-

Mr. Hubbard was heard before the

The President has signed a bill provi-

with his remarks, but Mr. Brown said

roar were decided against him.

he "galled jade wince."

Sandwich Island \$75,00

appropriation bill.

in eulogy of a man who had aban-

to Huntington, he explained

orthe morals of the Pecksniff.

VOL. XXII.

WHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1874.

sources at the command of the city. WHAT SAYS MR. PANNEL:

of investigating the cost of the contemplated improvement] notwithstanding the mere personal travel it crosses the Island. report of the committee of which he was a member indicates that the work could be well done at a cost not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, rises in his place in the Council Chamber and says the work can not be done for city that connects the city with anything conversation with him yesterday evening two hundred thousand dollars. He at that may be properly considered a good in regard to the prospects of completing least dissents from the written opinion of public highway. the committee as expressed in the report. tering as the friends of the company could DOES THE CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEMENT

In other words when the improvement shall have been completed how much draw our supplies.

Shultz's corner or 42d street, and there or are acquainted with the condition of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis com- a short distance below we drop into the Zane street during the past winter; cermire of the rural districts, though scarcely beyond the city limits.

> THE JOHN STREET CONNECTION. Perhaps the outside connection of this thoroughfare with the far off beyond cannot be better expressed than in the language of Capt. Wilson, who said in Council, "that it began nowhere and ended in a grave yard." This topography beginning in chaos and ending in death, though a little fanciful on the part of our friend, is beginning somewhere. It is equally pasubstantially correct. If even a Nicholson pavement, smooth as the Appian way. was laid out to its dead line, country wagons would still enter the city by the old National Road, rather than encounter across Thompson hill.

THE MAIN STREET TERMINUS. Northward we find a portion of street that needs the attention of the City Fathers as badly as any section of a given length within the scope of their jurisdiction. The contemplated improvement in that direction stops at the egress from Jonathan's Gut. Certainly it would not extend beyond the Top Mill. Much of our supplies come from Ohio, and the facilities for reaching this terminus from that side depends on the condition of Ohio roads and a portion of the year on that of the river. On our own side above the Mill, the country folks would still be left to wrestle with the narrow guage and wintry depths of the country paths. ACROSS THE ISLAND.

We have the only inlet and outlet that eaches something substantial, something with which a connection is not only desirable and important, but absolutely necessary. Zane street in its present condi- to determine. It is of the utmost imtion is incompetent to sustain the demands portance to do something. that are made upon it. The Street Railway and the immense wagon traffic is too much for it. We have on the other side of the river an indefinite extent of country, a very large portion of the product of which seeks a market in our city. It is a saving of say thirty-three per cent as permeated by a good road, over which it is possible at all seasons of the year to secure an easy transit.

The connecting link between the city and this important line of communicaand this important life of communica-tion during the winter is little less than terrible. Its condition during the past winter formed the burden of the jere- January last has been about two-thirds miads of our evening cotemporary. As lighter than it was for the corresponding the coming Summer dries up the streets, and the fountain of its grief, that journal lays saide its sack cloth, forgets its travail, and drops its wailing. In the winter its course was useless, but now, when some mitted to a meeting of the directors of the thing can be done, is the time to urge such action on the part of the Fathers as the ocean by the numerous disasters which have recently overtaken passenger will secure the people of the city and the country westward, from such a fearful condition of this great thoroughfare here-

after. OUR INDIVIDUAL POSITION. We wish to be clearly understood as disavowing any intention to throw cold water on the street improvement, which has for weeks been under consideration

provided always that the contemplated work be done in a thorough and permacussing the subject through the paper is that the people may understand the question in all its heavings, that the people may understand the question in all its heavings. tion in all its bearings, that they may be informed of the real opinion of the Councated in their discussion of it.

THE FIRST BRANCH.

It is evident that the gentlemen composing the First Branch of the City Council do not believe that the amount of money, for the raising of which it is proposed to ask the use of the city's credit, will be sufficient to complete the improvement upon the scale contemplated in the saw anything like the number of ordinance according to the true intent stores and business establishments "to let" and meaning thereof, a permanent pave-at this season of the year that there is at the present time. Well, now, the stream

WHERE SHALL WE BEGIN? To answer this question to the satisfaction of every portion of the city may be a so much so as to preclude the possibility

We have already shown that south ward our improvement would reach no

We have also called attention to the paring with them the examinations which fact that northward we run at farthest to we have taken considerable pains to make the Top Mill, beyond which in winter is for our own information, we do not hesi- an abyss, and in summer a faint line.tUntil projected improvement cannot be success- new route around the hill or across the passed the House.

fully accomplished with the limited re- peninsula is agreed upon and perfected, John, or Sixteenth street, as an important line of communication with the country, This gentleman, although one of the is a myth. For the benefit of citizens the committee upon whom devolved the duty street railway runs the length of the city, north and south, or nearly so, and for In this respect these sections of the city may be said to be upon equal footing.

> We have already stated that the street across the Island is the only one of what are called the inlets and outlets of the

Again, we believe we are not in error when we say that about the heaviest haul ing to and from the city is done on the Island street. Taking all the hauling and all the travel over that route, aside from would the city have gained in easy access street car travel, it is by far the most imto the country districts from whence we portant inlet and outlet under consideration by Council. It is upon the Island In order to answer this proposition it is that the the work of improving our important to observe the termini of the streets should be commenced. We preproposed paving. Southward it ends at sume that most of the people of the city tainly every member of the Council is well posted on that subject. If they do not appreciate the necessity for that avenue of travel being most thoroughly paved, after the experience of last win ter. Webster's dictionary does not contain words sufficient to make it appear.

SOMETHING VERY ESSENTIAL. It needs no argument to show that in scheme of this kind, we must make a tent that such an improvement cannot be made anywhere that will not, however much it may do for the general good, prove a special benefit to the immediate section through which it passes, or even to particular individuals. If we refuse to make any improvement until we find one so general in its character that the benefits accruing from it shall be evenly balanced between every part of the city and all the individual interests of its peo ple, we will never make any at all. It is very essential that all the petty Ward interests, all the personal interests, and all sectional ambitions and prejudices should be sunk in consideration of matter that are really of public importance.

HOW THE IMPROVEMENT SHALL BE MADE Whether upon the plan of issuing city bonds to raise the money so as to immedi ately proceed with the work as proposed in the ordinance now pending, trusting to the powers granted at the last session of the Legislature to reclaim a proportion of the amount expended under the provisions of that law, or whether it shall be the first of a series of street improvements to be the city may permit, is a question for the wisdom of the people and of the Council

The Business Outlook East

Falling Off in Immigration -- Light Travel to Europe .-- Houses for [Extract from a New York Letter in the Cincin-nati Commercial.]

The immigration to this port from Europe has been dwindling down during the last half year, till it has become of the office and carrying on the business broke out, thirteen years ago, and since period of last year. It is now evident, also, that the outgoing current of American travel to Europe is to be very much smaller, for the present year, than it has been for many years past. Doubtless not a lew people have been frightened from steamships on the Atlantic, and which, since December last, have almost driven out of existence the once favorite line between here and France-no less than four of its vessels having gone down within that time.

We have always had a pretty steady run of ship-wrecks on our ocean highway to Europe ever since steamers drove away has for weeks been under consideration by the Council. It is worthy of every dollar that can be properly expanded upon it—for the exclusive benefit of those who live within the distinct limits of the city corporation, provided always that the contemplated influence than this, however, which i for the September panic to blow over. They have supposed that if Congress would fix up the finances all would go right. They were hopeful of a brisk spring trade, and a revival of business. They have fancied that good times must quickly come back again. But the skies continue cloudy and heavy, and there are signs that do not look as though there would be a brightening up of the pros-pects of the moneyed, mercantile, prop-erty-holding and speculative classes any more than of the industrial class-es. For instance, I never before

and meaning thereof, a permanent pave ment.

That is exactly why in our estimation the first branch hesitates to take final action on the question.

If we had the right to decide we should most emphatically say no. It is evident that at some time we must begin as somewhere to permanently improve our in streets and if the financial condition of the city will not admit of its being done the city of the ravel to Europe is, and will will will be admi be far duller than any other has been for a long time. I hear that some of the lines intend to reduce their prices after the 1st of May, but I don't believe that this will difficult proposition, but it should not be help them much. I have no doubt that, owing to the immense decrease in the stream of immigration to this port from Europe, and the great falling off in the amount of American travel to Europe, quite a number of passenger steamers will be withdrawn from the various lines dur-

Adapted Resolution of Thanks Trade and Merchant's Association adopttate to say that the action of the First some plan looking to a change of the ed resolutions thanking President Grant were besides about thirty stab wounds. Branch is based upon a feeling that the National Road from its present line to a for his veto of the financial bill, which The child was the son of poor parents.

ing the next few months.

BY TELEGRAPH

THE WHEELING DAILY INTELLIGENCER, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1874

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT (By the Western Union Line, Office Northwest cor, of Main and Monroe Sta

ARKANSAS IMBROGLIO.

SECRETARY JOHNSON'S POSITION. LITTLE ROCK, April 23. Secretary of been controverted, called at the State House this morning. He ordered Gov. Brooks and his men out of his office. They refused to go, and Mr. Brooks said that since Johnson had signed Gov. Baxter's proclamation convening the Legislature, and refused to recognise him as Governor, he would refuse to recognise him as Secretary of State. Johnson then left and applied to Gol. Rose for troops to assist him in taking possession of his office. The result is not yet known. All informally. quiet to day. No hostile demonstrations on either side. The people generally are satisfied with the call for the Legislature. SECRETARY JOHNSON DEMANDS HIS OF-

FICE. LITTLE ROCK, April 23.-Last night Secretary of State, Johnson, visited his office in the State House and found Brooks in possession, surrounded by body of armed men. Johnson asked Brooks whose office that was, his or Brooks, the latter said it was Johnsons of course. Then Johnson said he had better get out of there with his forces. Brooks said he recognized Johnson as Secretary of State. Johnson then left and went to the headquarters of Baxter where he signed officially the proclamation of Baxter, convening the legislature. This morning he went to the State House again and demanded its possession. He ordered Brooks and his men out of the office. They refused to go; Brooks remarking that he no longer recognized Johnson as Secretary of State, he having signed Baxter's proclamation convening legislature. Some hot words followed phnson remarking that he never heard that there was any contest over his right to occupy the office of Secretary of State, that Judge Whitlock certainly never ousted him, etc.

Mr. Brooks remarked that a military necessity compels his course, and John-son left. After doing so he addressed the following letter to Mr. Brooks: LITTLE ROCK, April 23.

Hon. James Brooks iend & baston Sin-On my return after a short absence from Little Rock I found the office regularly since the 6th day of January, 1873, until this time, occupied by a crowd of men under your command, and this successively carried out as the finances of morning in demanding possession of the same I was refused by you and the men under your command, and now I am out of my office by the action of yourself and your forces and not able to perform with facility the duties of such office. When I eft here a short time since the govern ment of the State was being conducted inder the management and direction of Elisha Baxter as Governor of Arkansas. I then recognized him as the lawini Governor of the State, and I have not been apprised of any lawing change in office, and I know no other person as executive of the State when I left at the time named. Gen. Frank Strong, my efficent deputy, was in charge office by your men and had no control of the office, the papers, seal or anything connected therewith. The duties of my office can't be discharged without great difficulty unless I am admitted to the place where the papers and archives of the State are kept, and I now make the demand on you to deliver or have delivered to me the possession of the rooms in which the office of the Secretary of the State is kept, and has been kept ever since the time I was installed in the office ill the 6th day of I annual. in the office till the 6th day of January 1873, as well as the papers, documents the seal of the State and my official seal all of which, under the law, I am the cus-todian. Very Respectfully, J. M. JOHNSON,

Secretary of State. In addition to the above he addressed another letter to to Brooks, reciting that under the law he was custodian of the public buildings, and demanding that the ame be vacated; that the Legislature would soon meet, and he desired to have the halls in proper repair. As yet he has

received no official reply.

Col. John M. Clayton, a brother of Sentor Powell Clayton, arrived last evening with a company of colored men to assist Brooks. Gov. Baxter has sent back home or several companies of his troops.

Mr. Brooks does not recognize the right of the Governor to convene the Legislature. The people generally appear to be satisfied that the Legislature should settle the matter. It is raining again to-day and is very disagreeable out of doors. All the forces remain in about the same position as last night.

position as last night.

The funeral of the late Major Shell, today, was one of the largest ever seen in
this city.

Mr. Brooks made a speech to his forces this morning, in which he announced his determination to hold the State House in

spite of everything.

southerly, rising temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather. For the upper lake region, increasing

southerly to westerly winds, higher tem perature and increasing cloudiness, with possibly light rain.

For the lower lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, with winds shift-ing to southerly.

Mysterious Murder of a Child. Boston, April 28.-The body of Horace Mullen, aged four years and a half, was MILWAUKER, April 23.—The Board of ter, terribly mutilated, the head was rade and Merchant's Association adoptinestly severed from the body and there No clue to the murderer.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill supple

proceed to the consideration of the bill ored the courage and manhood displayed on the other side. He understood that State, Johnson, whose election has never referring the cotton claims of R. M. & tephen Douglass to the Court of Claims. Rejected.

The Senate then resumed considera-tion of the bill to enable the Memnonites ment on the public lands of the United

him and arraigued him was the author of that letter. He didn't know which most Mr. Thurman and Mr. Sargent opposed its passage and Mr. Tipton, of Nebraska, spoke in favor thereof. Pending discussion the morning hour expired and the unfinished business being the Louisiana bill, Mr. Windam moved it be laid aside to admire, the insolence of the Dogberry He declared that there was nothing in his (Starkweather's) speech as printed in the record which he had not stated on the floor of the House. He had not read

MR. HAMLIN PROPOSES TO STOP THE DE BATE ON LOUISIANA BILL.

Mr. Hamlin gave notice that as soon as the gentleman from North Carolina (Mer-riam) should have concluded his speech on the Louisiana bill he would move to lay the whole subject on the table. Mr. Carpenter said that after all the

wipe out. He (Starkweather) had felt bound to call attention to it on account of he would occupy about an hour. He hoped the debate would not be choked off. Mr. Thurman said he desired to submit doned the position of Vice President of the United States and gone over to the rebellion. As to his (Starkweather's) some remarks, but he had not found time yet to prepare them on account of the committee duties imposed on him.

Mr. Hamlin said that further debate on this subject would do no good one way or the other, as the Senators had become tired of it, and always left the Chamber when the matter came up. He had at one time noticed that there were but seven Senators in their seats while a speech upon the Louisians bill was being made. He thought when a debate reached that point to drive Senators out of the Chamber, it was not calculated to enlighter Mr. Carpenter said perhaps the Sena-

flections are in this manner, that man is doing out what I have heard half a dozen times from half a dozen Senators. [Laugh-

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, gave notice that he would move to submit an amendsence from Little Rock I found the office Russia and belonging to the sect of what of Secretary of State, to which I was is commonly called Memnonites, shall be elected in 1872, and which I have held absolutely void of any effect; and any such land so held or assigned shall be open to pre-emption or sale manner as any other public lands.

After some further discussion Mr, Win-dam withdrew his motion to lay aside the ouisiana bill. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Louisiana bill, and Mr. Mer-rimon addressed the Senate as to the

Before concluding his argument Mr. Merrimon yielded for a motion to adjourn, Mr. Typer from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post Office appropriation bill to the Committee of the which was agreed to and the Senate ad-Whole. The bill appropriated \$35,653,-391, of which \$5,934,843 is to come out ourned.

Mr. Southard offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire and report the reasons why \$25,000,000 of national bank currency authorized to be withdrawn from the States having more than their proportion has not been withdrawn and distributed under the provisions of the act of the 12th of May, 1870, and what further legislation is necessary to secure that result. Referred to the Committee

committee had already the subject under consideration, Mr. Beck offered a resoluion calling for information on the same ubject from the Secretary of the Treas-

ing that the tax on State banks shall not be other or greater than the tax on national banks. Referred. SUNDRY BILLS TAKEN UP.

The House then took up the bill re ported vesterday from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, concerning citizenship and the rights of United States citizens in

the tax on the circulation of State Banks to an amount equal to that paid by National Banks. He said the tax on National Bank circulation was one per cent, and that on State Bank circulation cent, and that on State Bank circulation ten per cent, which practically prevented any circulation of the latter class. He said there was no reason why National Banks should have this advantage over State Banks—10 to 1—and that this enormous tax was probably adopted as a war measure, but as peace reigned now, he saw no use in continuing it. The cir-culation of the State Banks would be a measure of great relief to the South and West. He gave notice that at an early day he would ask the House to take up and pass the bill reported from the Finance Committee, to withdraw the National Bank circulation from those States having an excess, and distribute it in the States having less than their proportion, with the amendment submitted by him to withdraw fifty millions instead or twenty five millions, as the committee reported. The President in his veto referred to the proposed increase as one hundred millions, but he (Davis) thought it was ninety millions, forty-four millions in legal tenders and forty-six millions in National Bank notes. The bill was relerred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Orth, member of the Committee on

Foreign Affairs, addressed the House in advocacy of the bill. At the close of his remarks the House went into Com-mittee of the Whole, Woodford in the Chair, on legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

On motion to strike out the paragraph.

for saleries of officers of the Government of the District of Columbia. AN ANGRY DISCUSSION. An angry personal discussion took

place between Brown of Kentucky and Starkweather of Connecticut. The former complaining of the latter for having inserted in a speech of his, published in the Record some weeks ago a letter writ-ten by Brown in the early days of the rebellion, counselling the shooting of any man in Kentucky who would join the man in Kentucky who would join the Union army, and Brown retaliating by reading to the House Starkweather's letter to Mr. Huntington, Cashier of the First National Bank at Washington, for pecuniary aid to defray the expenses of line election.

The latter was arrested. Villibrary at 7482; receipts 9,644.

Sincer—Wool—Firm and more active; Bingham.

SENATE.

THE DOUGLASS COTTON CLAIMS. Mr. Scott introduced a bill supplementary to an act to encorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company and to aid in the construction of a road. Referred.

Mr. Merriman moved that the Senate

Senators who desired to speak had spoken

the circumstances under which it was written. Mr. Huntington, an ardent Republican, and Secretary or Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, had some time previously offered to contribute didate. He had not then expected to be a candidate, but his friends at home had

for a third term, and being therefore against the custom in that district for the past thirty years, it had caused a division in the party, and consequently diminished his chances of election. Under these circumstances he had written a letter to Mr. ors went out for reflection.

Mr. Hamlin—Wes, and I think their re-Huntington, about which so much had been said. That was all there was in it.

ment to the Memnonite bill, that any sale or assignment of land reserved under the provisions of this act to any person, with-in five years from the date of reservation, who is not known as an immigrant from

he committee proceeded a little more orderly with the consideration of the bill. The committee then rose having disposed of seven pages of the bill. power of the general government over the States.

HOUSE.

FINANCIAL INQUIRY—HEREFORD MAKES

on Banking and Currency.

After remarks by Mr. Maynard that the ARMY SUPPLIES FOR SUFFERERS IN MIS ding for the issue temporarily of army supplies to the people on the Lower Mis-

issippi in danger of starvation. mr. Hereford introduced a bill provid-Committee on Appropriations to day in favor of the postal telegraph bill. Mr. Loring will reply on behalt of the Western

terrogated in regard to a rumor prevalent for some days past, that he was to be ap-pointed to a vacant judgship in the foreign countries.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill to reduce Court of Claims, but fram his response, it appears that the office has not yet been tendered him. The Secretary contemplates an absence from the city for the benefit of his health, which is somewhat impaired by close attention to business. Rumers continue to prevail that he will retire from the Cabinet, but they cannot be traced directly to an official source. Members of Congress of both parties, however, confidently say hey have no doubt he will retire, and that this is a mere question of time. In this connection the same parties as sert it is not improbable that a foreign tendered him, as there will soon be two vacancies, one at Berlin and the other at Vienna.

In view of the reported probable resignation of Judge Richardson several Senators openly declared that whoever may

be appointed his successor will undergo the close scrutiny of the Senate. . THE SANBORN REPORT. The report on the Sanborn contracts was privately read to the Committee on Ways and Means this morning and ordered printed. The committee will examine everal additional witnesses on the subject. They have been sent for and will be here in a few days. COMMANDANT AT LITTLE ROCK INSTRUC

The Secretary of War to-day tele graphed to the commandant at Little Rock that he might retire to the arsenal his command as soon as danger of life i no longer threatened and leave the ques tion to be settled by the contestants or the

TED TO RETIRE.

MEMPHIS.

DEATH OF AN AGED PIONEER, MEMPHIS, April 23.—Capt. Samuel Mc-Manns, one of the pioneer settlers of Mem-phis, died last evening, in his 88th year. DANGEROUSLY STABBED

J. W. Villivex, a well known livery man, was dangerously stabled in a drunken row at the Bay House Saloon,

NEW YORK CITY.

AN ENGLISH VISITOR.

New York, April 23.—Sir Lambton Lorraine, of the British sloop of war Niobe, visited the public institutions yes-

terday, accompanied by the Mayor and

Over three thousand dollars have been

ASSISTANCE FOR NEW ORLEANS

subscribed at the Cotton Exchange for the sufferers at New Orleans.

SAMANA BAY CO.

institutions over San Domingo and the

surrounding islands by means of the Samana Bay Co. Meantime, he adds: "Let the real friends of this great plan

of this magnificent island, under Ameri-can influences, for the extension of com-

merce, for the spread of freedom, for the

persons during the last score of years.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

created; and now the Company proposes to borrow \$16,000,000 more and to give a

mortgage that shall cut off the lender

PALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.

\$20,000 SALE OF A TROTTER

Girl has been sold to a Californian for

MORE NEED FOR INVESTIGATION.

The Herald publishes a list of warrants

Green's office between November 1872.

and September 1873, and says it appears

to be as necessary to investigate frauds under the reform as under the Tammany

rules. One investigator received over

\$2,500 in about three months, another over

\$5,500 in nine months, and still another

got \$3,500 in the same time, besides \$2,-000 additional from the Board of Appar-

lers office cost last year for running ex-penses \$20,000 more than in 1868 under

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FIRE UNDER

WRITERS ENDORSE THE VETO OF THE

The Convention of the National Board

of Fire Underwriters resumed its session

this morning. After the routine of busi-ness was disposed of, E. D. Halton, Vice

President of the Northwestern Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, introduced a res-

olution of thanks to President Grant for his veto of the financial bill. Mr. Holton

been greatly misrepresented in the mat-ter, and as for himself, he regarded every dollar of the currency as rotten.

The following is the resolution, which was adopted amid uproarious applause:

Resolved, That the members of this Board, representing \$75,000,000 of Insurance capital of the country, without respect to party desire, do express our satisfaction with the action of the President of the United States in vetoing the inflation bill so called which is the

inflation bill, so called, which, in the

opinion of this Board, puts in peril, not

only the welfare of the capital we repre-sent, but threatens ruin and disaster to the

great commercial and industrial interes

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RELIEF FUND.

suffering by the overflow in the South reach \$7,000, and large additions are ex-

pected. Mayor Havemyer has issued an appeal to the citizens for aid.

A SUIT TO RECOVER INITIATION FRE.

instituted suit against the Lodge for re-covery of the initiation fee and interest

because he is unable to take the second de

gree, and desires to leave the order. The

Short Line Employes on a Strike

CINCINNATI, April 23 .- The railroad

employes on the Louisville Short Line struck to day, it is said, on account of the

company being behind in the payment of salaries. Rumors are current that the

strikers are letting the water out of the tanks and tearing up the track.

Presidents Veto in Pennsylvania

HARRIBURG, April 23.—Resolutions

ed in the House, but the suspension of rules necessary for its consideration was

Postponed on Account of Weather.

the continued bad weather and breaks i

the railroads the spring meeting over the Chickasaw course has been postponed till Monday, May 4.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—Cattle—Close

easier to lower; very best on sale 61a71c that generally rated first quality 51a61c

MEMPHIS, April 23 .- In consequence of

negatived.

Legislature.

Major Burrell, who was initiated into

The subscriptions for the relief of those

f the country at large.

said he came from the West,

the corrupt ring rules.

INFLATION BILL.

The trotter J. C. Brown, known as Henry Todd, when he beat American

are now being sold.

\$20,000.

The furniture and effects of the St.

James Hotel, which failed for \$275,000

for the development of the vast reso

it is well known that the

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

other members of the city govern-

NO. 207. Postmasters are requested to act as Ag

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: ingle Copy, for one year, in advance.....\$ and an extra copy to the person getting up Olu b.

CINCINNATI.

The Weekly Intelligencer

A large sheet containing all the DURRENT NEWS, MISCRILLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCHENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALLUABLE READING FOR

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—The Constitu tional Convention to-day reconsidered the Judicial Article and amended it so as to include the proposition of Judge Hoadly to elect a Supreme Judge the first time on the proportional plan, no voter being allowed to vote for more than three candidates. Also Mr. Voorhes amendment to vacate the office of any Judge found drunk on the bench, or during the terms of the Court. The article ing the term of the Court. The article

then was adopted; yeas 65; nays 85. TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. Dr. Samuel G. Howe, resident Com missioner of the Samana Bay Co., has forwarded to the directors of the Compa-The Women's Temperance Convention to-day appointed a State Executive Com-mittee; also a committee to confer with the ladies of Cleveland with reference to ny here a detailed statement of the pro-ceedings of the new government of San Domingo with respect to the Company holding a State Convention there in June. A committee was appointed to report a plan for the permanent organization of He says that the Dominion government made the non-payment of rent the pretext State Leagues to this Convention, and the for ejecting the Company, but that the committee reported the names of sixteer real, though secret, cause of the action is members of the State Executive Committhe determination of the British and Eutee. The afternoon was devoted to the ropean powers, acting through their commercial and political agents, to prevent reports of the work done in the State, by the prevalence of American influence and Congressional Districts.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 22.—Gen. Prim de Rivera, who was severely wounded in an engagement near Bilboa, has recovered sufficiently to be removed to this city.

destruction of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico, not abate a jot of hope or heart in following in the road already opened, for THE New York Herald people are sadly deficient in Biblical knowledge. The other day they reported Dr. Adams, one Co. was the result of the labors of such of the most learned divines of that city, as having in a sermon quoted the words of Moses to the tribes on the day when he Initiatory steps were taken yesterday in a suit in the Supreme Court in this city in which Milard M. Simpson is plainbecame 120 years of age, which he procity in which Milard M. Simpson is plain-tiff and the Union Pacific Railroad Comnounced to be the coronation of all literature: "I am now ready to be offered; pany, Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon and the time of my departure is at hand. I others are defendants, to compel the have fought a good fight. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith. Thencelatter defendants as stock holders to make the payment of subscriptions to the stock to meet the claims of the creditors. The forth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the Right plaintiff asks for an injunction to restrain eous Judge, shall give me in that day; not only me, but unto all men who love His commandments." The Herald should ena transfer by responsible parties of the record to persons not able to respond for a part of the stock. Only \$10,000,000 are involved in this suit. The complaint gage the services of a moderately instructalleges that the Company first borrowed ed Sunday school boy to keep them out some \$10,000,000 of money on the income bonds and made them a lien on all their property after the first mortgage and land grant bonds, but neglected to record the deed of trust by which this lien was created, and now the Comman was a summary to keep them out of such blunders as this mixing up of Moses and St. Paul.

Amusements.

HAMILTON'S OPERA HOUSE TAMBS HAMILTON.....

the income bonds, who supposed they held a deed of trust to secure their loan. FRIDAY & SATURDAY, April 24 and 25, 1874.

> MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 O'clock. The Manager aunounces that he has assumed the sole management of Hamilton's Opera House, and takes great pleasure in announcing that he has effected an engagement with the World Renowned and Only

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels! Who will appear in a New, Chaste and Original Programme. Concluding with Offenbach's drawn for contingencies in Comptroller

MONS. CHOEFLEURI.

POPULAR PRICES:

The House then took a recess until half the tax payers should investigate the investigators, and adds that the investigators are investigators. Programme.

Doors open at 7 o'clock Performance to comence at 8 o'clock. TRADING MULTITUE

> Plumbing and Gas Fitting Thompson & Hibberd.

Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Brass Founders, 02 MARKET ST., WHEELING, W. VA. Constantly on hand, Lead, Wrought, Cast and Salvanized Iron Steam and Water Pipes, Steam

Patent Syphon Pumps.

intless Water Back and Safety Valve, Copp Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Bollers, Sinks, Hydrants, Hose Pluge and Rubber Hose, Cistern and Well Pumps.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Gas Fixtures & Kerosene Lamps Special Agents for Smith, Porter & Co's Se

Chimney Tops, Lawn and Hanging Flower Vases-CEDERS FROM COUNTRY PROMPT-LY FILLED.

Attorneys at Law. HANNIBAL FORBES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

EAST SIDE FOURTH ST., First doo above Monroe, up stairs.

C. W. B. ALLISON, ATTORNEY AT LAW WHEELING, WEST VA.

Will practice in the State and Federal Courts and Office on Fourth street, east side, first cor north of Monroe. ANNED GOODS-

Just received and for sale by M. REILLY.

NOVELTIES IN NECK WEAR. Latest thing out just received at W. VA. STENCIL AND SEAL WORKS!

N.B.—All sized Dogs fitted. apge ARD—
300 Tierces Extra Leaf Lard.
200 Kegs Family Leaf Lard.
For sale by
LIST, DAVENPORT & PARKS.

NEW PICKLES-30 Barrels choice new Pickies.
50 Half Barrels choice new Pickies.
Just received and for sale by M. REHLLY.

OUR OWN BRAND LEAF LARD. Fancy Sugar Cured Breakfast Hacon, Should rs, Clear Sides, Mess Pork. For sale at lowest

LIST, DAVENPORT'A PARKS.